

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 28

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

Middletown, Del., May 22.

We come before you to-day with our Summer Opening, and invite you to call and see our line of

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Dusters, Sheets, and Leather Nets.

Our leader for \$10—a good Harness. Single Strap or folded. Track Saddle if preferred: good stock, and our guarantee.

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A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

**Pain-Killer.**

It is the trusted friend of the

Mechanic, Farmer, Planter,

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Used internally or externally.

Beware of Imitations. Take

note of the genuine "PAIN-  
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25c. and 50c. bottles.

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Company,

519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

CAPITAL (full paid), \$500,000

Surplus, - - - \$100,000

Undivided Profits, - \$4,791

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Hires Rootbeer

stands between you and the dis-

tressing effects of the heat.

**HIRE'S**

**Rootbeer**

cools the blood,

tones the stom-

ach, invigorates

the body, fully

satisfies the thirst.

A delicious, sparkling,

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drink of the high-

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Made only by

The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.

A package makes 6 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Small bottles

25c. and 50c. bottles.

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## Little Heroine-Cat

BY LEANDER S. KEYSER.

HEY were "thrash-

ing" over at

Neighbor Shave-

water's that af-

noon. The Shave-

water's lived on

half a mile

from the Bensons

as the crows

and the bees

flew; but

around by the road, as men walk

or ride, it was more than three-quarters

of a mile.

As Katie Benson stood on the por-

ch, looking across the intervening val-

ley along the crow-and-bee line, she

could see the straw-carrier of the thrash-

ing machine peering obliquely up-ward

out of the back door of the barn, while

the straw floated in ragged-edged clouds

of yellow from its upper end and then

dropped airily upon the ground and

stacked where three or four men were

laboriously trudging about to trample

down the straw.

Now and then a cloud of dust and

chaff would pour out of the door, driven

by the fresh breeze, and completely en-

veloped the workmen on the stack. At

intervals the hum of the machine

would reach Katie's ears. One of the

men was her father—he was building

the stack—and she wished that she was

over there herself, jumping about on

the springy straw.

But it was Katie's duty to stay at

home that afternoon with her sister

Liza, two years older than she, and

Neddie, the "baby" of the family, 4

years of age. Shortly after dinner Mrs.

Benson had said:

"Now, girls, I must go over and help

Mrs. Shave-water to cook supper for

the thrashing hands. Stay close to the

house all the afternoon. Don't go away

for anything. And take good care of

Neddie."

"Yes, of course, you can play any-

where about the house."

"And mayn't we haul Neddie in his

little wagon out in the road?" persisted

Liza.

"If you promise not to go more than

a few rods from the gate."

"Oh, we promise, don't we, Katie?"

Katie nodded her promise readily

enough, but there was a strained ex-

pression on her pale little face as if she

was trying to suppress some agitating

emotion.

"What's the matter, Katie?" her

mother queried. "You're not afraid to

stay with Liza and Neddie, are you?"

"A little red-bud suddenly blossomed

out on each of Katie's pale cheeks, and

her eyes scrutinized a crevice in the

floor into which she was trying to

hide her bare little toes.

"No—I guess not—just a little," she

stammered, in a self-contradictory way.

"You needn't be afraid at all, Katie,"

said Mrs. Benson, putting all the as-

surance she could in her tones. "There

isn't anything to harm you."

"Oh, Katie, such a 'fray-cat,'"

cooed Liza. "She'd be scared at a

mouse's shadow, so she would, if she

was alone. The other day she saw a

little snake in the yard, two rods away

from her, and what do you think she

did? She just stood in her tracks and

screamed as loud as ever she could, till

I got a stick and killed the snake. Pooh!

It wouldn't hurt her but."

"I can't help being afraid of things,"

Katie sobbed.

"What's the use of being afraid?" boomed

Liza. "I am not at all afraid of any-

thing. I wouldn't be such a 'fray-cat'

as Katie! I'd have more spunk!"

Liza's lofty way of putting her own

heroism in contrast with Katie's timidity

strung her little sister to the quick

bringing hot tears to her eyes. She knew

she was a "fray-cat," and that was

just what made her sensitive to her

sister's jibes.

For awhile after her mother had

gone, Katie could not revive her cour-

age. She stood on the porch, and gazed

longingly across the valley at the

thrashers. Every sound about the house

and barn startled her, and she had vi-

sions of tramps and robbers galore, if

not of wild and savage beasts pounc-

ing down upon the unprotected child

left alone in charge of the large,

rambling farm-house. Liza, guided by

her aversion, making her weep still more.

But presently a game of hide-and-

seek in the large, bushy yard drove all

the little "fray-cat's" fears out of

her mind. A jolly afternoon they were

spending, sometimes putting Neddie

into his small wagon and pulling him

back and forth along the road in front

of the house. The wagon was an old-

fashioned, home-made one, with a

rough box and pole and heavy little

wheels hewn out of a thick board; but

it was strong and serviceable, and no

doubt it scared the children fully as well

as the trig express-wagons of to-day

please our own boys and girls.

At about half-past three they were

playing with the wagon in the road.

Katie began to feel a little tired with

her vigorous romping, and presently

she said to Liza:

"I'm going to sit on our post and

rest awhile."

She opened the gate and stepped into

the yard, and then followed a little

path, leading through a thick clump of

rose bushes and berry stalks to the cor-

ner of the yard, where a couple of steps

enabled her to climb to the top of a

large fence-post. This was a favorite

perch for the children when wearied

with their play. The tall, sharp pickets

prevented their climbing down on the

outside into the road, but made a con-

venient support for a tired back. Perch-

ed on top of the post, Katie watched

Liza and Neddie playing in the road,

her cheeks laughing often ringing out at

rolly-polly little fellow's comical looks

and conduct.

But suddenly there seemed to be a

change in all their surroundings. A

strange obscurity was falling over the

landscape, wrapping everything in

gloom.

"Oh! oh!" cried Liza. "It's get



The Middletown Transcript

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In taking leave of Prof. Spaid, and we hope with the teachers who have been so much benefited by his instruction and efforts at the Round Table that it is but for the summer vacation, we wish to express our appreciation of the work done around the Round Table. We can endorse most heartily the testimonials of "Teacher," and these two though in no way connected with his school are well acquainted with his work in general. The special work in the TRANSCRIPT has been profitable not only to teachers and older pupils but to the general reader. Much valuable information has been given. It has been good to sit around the Round Table.

The specific work done by Mr. Spaid in behalf of all the children of the State, and for years in the future, was his presentation of the educational interests of the State before the Constitutional Convention. Not all he sought but much was gained and there is hope that Delaware may yet have a school system. It has none worthy of the name to-day. There are schools in small towns in New Castle county which by their special acts of incorporation are independent of the Superintendent, and the teachers in some of these schools in the State are allowed to attend the Institutes or only for a part of the term. For years others have been knocking at these doors of educational ignorance and prejudice, for much of it is the education of years, and the methodical rappings of Prof. Spaid are of a telling and permanent character. In behalf of the members of the Round Table and of the TRANSCRIPT we thank you, professor, for your labors in the cause of education.

Those more holy than thou "Regular Republicans" kicked vigorously against bringing politics into town and school elections; but they never were consistent, for last week they by combining with Democrats turned down Hon. John Henry Hoeffcker for school commissioner in Smyrna after twenty years continuous service. Like all rogues they cry stop thief loudest—Milford "Chronicle" of July 23.

Without any definite information on the subject we venture the assertion that not a "Regular Republican" voted against Mr. Hoeffcker. We refer the matter to the "Smyrna Times" for a decision. Such assertions, without foundation in truth, have been persisted in by certain parties merely for the sake of prejudice. It has had its effect and to-day the Republican Party of Delaware is divided almost hopelessly. If nothing but truth had been told—if the Republicans of Delaware could disabuse their minds of all political falsehoods relating to the party in the State then might the party be united.

Will the "Times" speak of its knowledge upon the matter raised by the "Chronicle." We are willing to abide its decision.

REPUBLICANS must pay taxes—there is no escape. Some of our Democratic friends, those who vote the ticket from principle and not for spoils, are allowed the same privilege (?) In St. Georges hundred this year all such are permitted to pay 30-35 per cent. more tax than last year. The economic Levy Court, which saves by cutting off appropriations to reformatory schools, needs more money; the road commissioners, who contend for the office as a choice prize, add over a fifth to their tax bills. Some few whose assessments were reduced will find their bills increased by this percentage, but it is a rare case who is a Republican and pays less taxes than last year. And the honest Democrat will find himself in the same category with the Republican neighbor; in the opinion of "the boys" he being only fit to pay taxes and vote. It will be found that very few have had their taxes reduced—this is a government by Democrats in the interest of the office holders and their following. Who can gain say it?

THE tariff bill passed the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 38 to 28. It is now being considered in conference and there are prospects that it will be reported in a week for final action. When it is passed the prospect is that business will improve.

CURRENT EVENTS.

General Weylor has been recalled from Cuba by the Spanish Government.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has been ill for a year, died in Washington on Thursday, aged 80 years.

There is the promise of a splendid wheat crop in the United States and of a short crop in the rest of the world. This is the precise condition which in 1891 followed the passage of the first McKinley Tariff act and filled the country with prosperity that McKinley claimed the credit for. It will be luck for McKinley if the farmers in 1898, as in 1891, shall be able to sell their wheat and pay their debts and in so doing bring a shower of gold into the country—Philadelphia "Record."

LITERARY NOTES.

"In Buff and Blue" is the title of a book by George Byrdges Rodney which came in dainty binding from the firm of Little, Brown and Company of Boston. It appears to Delawareans from the fact that in the form of a romance it tells much of Delaware's part in the revolutionary struggle. The scenes pass quickly before us, the interest is not allowed to flag, and the story has sufficient merit to please the readers of light fiction. The author seems to have taken pains to study carefully the historical facts which form the background of his narrative and he writes with a pleasing style which will commend his work to his readers. He is a son of John H. Rodney, Esq., of New Castle.

Plants for sale.  
Coleus, Geraniums, Moon-dew, and those Big Chrysanthemums. Now is the time to plant.  
RICHARD CLAYTON,  
Case Street, Middletown, Del.

THE PEACH CROP.

The report of Special Agent I. N. Mills, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, upon the peach crop, is always received with interest. He says it will be almost a total failure this year. This is quite a surprise, as several weeks ago there was a good prospect for a moderate size crop. But the peaches have nearly all vanished from the trees, and a little closer scrutiny will find them on the ground where they have fallen.

The frosts of the early spring damaged the peaches in the lower part of the Peninsula, but still there was prospect for a good crop. The damage was done by the curculio and wherever it stings a peach is sure to fall.

The cause of the rapid increase of the curculio is a mystery to the majority of the fruit growers; but Mr. Mills says it is the fault of the farmers themselves. In 1895 and 1896 there were large crops of peaches, and the ground under the trees was covered with peaches that had either rotted and fell off or were thrown there as culls and left to rot. In the latter case, as is done by the California fruit growers, and either feeding it to his hogs or get rid of it in some other way, it was left there for these insects to breed in, with the consequence that in 1897 there is an enormous crop of these insects and they have destroyed the crop of peaches.

The following is the estimate as furnished by the agents along the lines of the Delaware Railroad and its branches to Mr. Mills. This, he thinks, is too high by from one-third to one-half:  
Delaware Railroad—112,800 baskets.  
Queen Anne & Kent Railroad—85,400 baskets.  
Delaware & Chesapeake Railway—38,300 baskets.  
Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad—127,850 baskets.  
Cambridge & Seaford Railroad—14,000 baskets.  
Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad—107,685 baskets.

Total—537,075 baskets.  
The principal shipping points will be Wyomissing, on the Delaware Railroad; Milford and Seelyville, on the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad; East New Market, on the Cambridge & Seaford Railroad; Ridgely and Queen Anne, on the Delaware & Chesapeake Railway; Millington and Centerville on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad.

These are the points where the buyers will be located and they will draw from the smaller stations.  
The only section where there will be peaches in any quantity will be on the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad, which runs from Clayton to Chestertown. This road runs through the finest peach section on the Peninsula, but very little of the fruit has gone to Philadelphia and other northern markets in the past, on account of Baltimore being so close and the differences in freight rates so great. The past two seasons the steamboats have taken small lots to Philadelphia, but the bulk of the crop has gone to Baltimore.

The estimate of this road is made on what is likely to be shipped by rail under ordinary circumstances, but everything points to a much larger shipment than the estimate, as the buyers are most likely to buy for the first and greatest season, as the fruit will be scarce at the points where they have been buying in the past, and if they do the amount shipped will double the estimate. The following is the estimate by stations on this line:

Black.....	1,000 baskets.
Kennedyville.....	10,000
Harwood.....	40,000
Lynch.....	15,000
Worton.....	18,200
Nicholson.....	18,200
Chestertown.....	30,000
Total.....	127,850

Another thing in connection with the fruit in the neighborhood of Chestertown. The trees are healthy and have never been affected by the "yellows."

OLD SUSSEX.

A few peaches of the Amazon variety are being shipped from Georgetown.

George H. Draper has purchased from Joseph E. Holland a lot on Causey avenue, South Milford, and will erect a fine brick residence thereon.

A New Yorker has succeeded Charles W. Whitley, Jr., of Delaware as consul at St. Etienne, France. Mr. Whitley is the particular friend of Gov. Tamm, residing at Lewes, and served one term as Clerk of the Orphans Court and Register in Chancery before he was appointed consul.

Half fares to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15, good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than July 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for round-trip passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For further information apply to ticket agents.

Low Rates to Rehoboth and Ocean City.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has announced a special excursion to Rehoboth and Ocean City on July 22, 1897.

In order that families may avail themselves of this opportunity for a full day's pleasure at either of these popular resorts, the rates have been so greatly reduced as to place the excursion within the means of every one.

A special train will be run on the schedule given below, and excursion tickets, good only on the special train in each direction, will be sold at rates quoted.

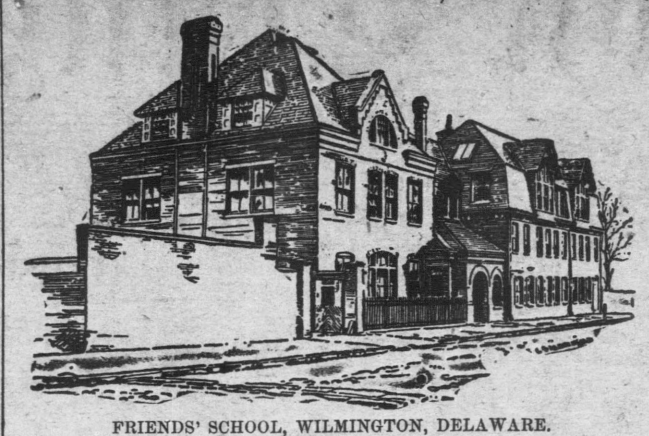
City	Train leaves	Rate
Ly. Clayton, Del.	8:00 A.M.	\$1.25
Dover	7:11	1.25
Wilmington	7:19	1.15
Woodside	7:27	1.10
Viola	7:32	1.05
Falton	7:38	1.00
Harris'ville	7:52	1.00

City	Train leaves	Rate
Ly. Stockley, Del.	9:07 A.M.	\$0.75
Millsboro	9:13	.75
Dagsboro	9:28	.75
Frankford	9:38	.65
Shelbyville	9:48	.65
Stowell, Md.	9:58	.60
Osceola City	10:40	..

Returning, leave Rehoboth 5.40 p. m., Ocean City 5.00 p. m.  
Children under twelve years of age, one half the above rates.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per year.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



FRIENDS' SCHOOL, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. Spaid, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle county and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take interest.

The purpose of education is to give to the body and the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable.—Plato

The general problem of education is to develop children to the perfect beings into perfect ones.—Aristotle.

Man cannot become man, save through education.—Xenot.

The masters of education hold in their hands the future of the world.—Leibnitz.

The time has come to say goodbye to the members of the Round Table for whom I have the greatest regard. I know that my efforts have not been of the highest order, but I can assure all that I did my best under the circumstances. Some of the members wrote me that they were too busy to give me any assistance. To these I would say that perhaps they will allow me to give the same excuse for my short comings. Not a few of the teachers know how much I have had on hand, and some of these busy teachers gave me the assistance I desired. I thank them most heartily.

Now the happy teaching days have come, and we all need rest. I wish every one a most delightful time, whether at home reading some good book under the dear old shade trees, or at some summer school fortifying the intellect for another winter's siege.

To the Editor of the TRANSCRIPT: I wish also to say that I have greatly appreciated his kindness, and know all the Knights of the Round Table will join me in saying that such interest manifested in the teachers' causes and to feel most kindly toward him.

To everyone who has read these columns—and I trust the number has been large—I wish you success, and sincerely hope that all will stand by the public schools.

Yours truly,  
A. R. SPAID.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COLONIAL AND STATE LEGISLATION.

VI.

At an early date the Colonial Legislature was called upon to pass acts for regulating the negroes, and for laying imposts upon them to help defray the expenses of the government. On June 3d, 1700 William Penn, the governor and proprietor appointed a committee to draw up a "bill about the trying and punishing of negroes." The committee reported a bill the same day, and on June 7th it became a law. The first laws were severe, and the negroes, or they expired before England annulled them.

In 1705 an act was passed entitled "An Act for the Trial of Negroes." This law was rather severe. For rape, murder, or burglary, slaves were to be punished by death, and for attempt of rape, and for robbing and stealing, they were to be whipped with thirty-nine lashes, and branded on the forehead with the letter R or T and exported out of the Province. For stealing, however, if the value did not amount to five pounds, the penalty was only thirty-nine lashes. For carrying guns, swords, pistols, or any kind of weapons whatever, without the master's consent, each slave received thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. If more than four slaves met at the same place without permission (unless they all belonged to one master) they were punished with thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back.

The same year, 1705, an act was passed preventing the importation of Indian slaves; also an act "for Granting an Impost and laying on Sundry Liquors of negroes Imported into this Province for the support of the government, and defraying the necessary Public Charges in the Administration thereof." This law having expired, a similar one was enacted in 1708, and in 1710 an "Impost act laying a Duty on negroes, Whites, Run and other spirits, Sider and wessels" was passed, which was supplemented by an act in 1712.

In 1712 an act to prevent the Importation of "Negroes and Indians into this Province" was enacted. This was the famous act which laid the enormous sum of twenty pounds upon every slave that might be imported into the province. As some have mistaken the purpose of this act and have made a wrong application of it, the cause leading up to its passage will be set forth herewith, although the main facts have already been given. In 1712 some slaves burnt a house in New York and killed several whites. There were rumors of organized insurrection, and many negroes were arrested and nineteen were executed. The excitement and terror which seized upon the people of New York spread to the other colonies; and the inhabitants of Pennsylvania immediately sent up to the Assembly a petition "signed by many hands," praying that body to prohibit the "further importation of slaves. Their prayer was granted. The preamble furnishes sufficient explanation of the whole proceedings, which is as follows: "Whereas divers Plois and Insurrections have frequently happened, not only in the Islands, but on the Main Land of America, by Negroes, which have been carried on so far that several of the inhabitants have been thereby barbarously murdered, an Instance whereof we have lately had in our Neighboring Colony of New York, &c. The preamble (this part of it) was similar to the preamble to the act of 1705) then recited the reasons for prohibiting the importation of Indian slaves. This police act, it was nothing more—was repealed by the Crown the following year, regardless of the safety and interests of the Province.

"A bill for laying a Duty on negroes imported into this Province" was passed in 1715; another in 1717-8, which soon expired. Such acts were numerous until 1728. Some expired by limitation, others were repealed by the Crown. Perhaps the most noteworthy of the acts passed in 1725-6 entitled an "Act for the better regulating of Negroes in this Province." Two of its provisions not only made it very difficult for any one to free his slaves who might have been so inclined; but they proved to be barriers to the noble minded persons who afterwards desired to free their slaves at liberty. The act declared that, "Whereas it is found by Experience, that free Negroes are idle slothful People, and often prove burthen to the Neighborhood, and afford ill examples to other Negroes. Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any Master or Mistress shall discharge or set free any Negro, he or she shall enter into Recognizance at the respective County Court, with sufficient Sureties, in the sum of Thirty Pounds, to secure and indemnify the City, Township or County where he resides from any charge or Incumbrance they may bring upon the same, in case such Negro, by sickness or otherwise, be rendered incapable to support him or herself, but until Recognizance be given, such Negroes shall not be deemed free." It also provided that if any person left a free Negro without such provisions, and if the executor did not immediately enter into the like recognizance, the slave was not deemed free. This law likewise provided that if a free Negro was not able to support himself, and neglected it, and loitered about and mispent his time he was to be bound out from year to year. He had to pay a fine for trading with a slave or for entertaining him in his house. If he was caught selling or giving away any slave, he was to be whipped, and if he refused to obey, he was to be whipped again. He was to be bound out from year to year. He had to pay a fine for trading with a slave or for entertaining him in his house. If he was caught selling or giving away any slave, he was to be whipped, and if he refused to obey, he was to be whipped again. He was to be bound out from year to year. He had to pay a fine for trading with a slave or for entertaining him in his house. If he was caught selling or giving away any slave, he was to be whipped, and if he refused to obey, he was to be whipped again. He was to be bound out from year to year. He had to pay a fine for trading with a slave or for entertaining him in his house. If he was caught selling or giving away any slave, he was to be whipped, and if he refused to obey, he was to be whipped again. He was to be bound out from year to year. 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# Lumber and Coal

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Is the largest in the city and is comprised of the products of the best mills in the United States and abroad and in order to move things lively we have put the knife into our goods and have made a deep cut.

As our special offering for the next 30 days we propose to furnish you with better clothing than ever, this, too, in the face of very decided advances in the cost of material and labor. Just look at our prices:

500 Men's Suits, at \$5.00, sold elsewhere at \$10.00.

500 Men's Suits at \$10.00, sold elsewhere at \$15.00.

500 Men's Suits at \$15.00, sold elsewhere at \$20.00.

500 Boys' Suits at \$4.50, sold elsewhere at \$9.00.

500 Boys' Suits at \$6.00, sold elsewhere at \$12.00.

250 Children's Suits at \$1.50 to \$3.00, sold elsewhere at double prices.

1000 Pair of Pants at \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

Garlee & Son,

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"Entrance under the Clock."

For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Cold in Head, etc.

John W. Jolls,

Dealer in

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Flour and Patent

MILL Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.

COAL COAL.

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Stocks, bonds, cotton, grain and provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on margin to suit customers. Special attention given to fractional lots of two shares or more. We connect with principal exchanges in the country.

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Don't get their athletic strength by eating, but by continual exercise. Tie up your arm and see how quickly it loses its strength. Diet—eat your stomach and see how soon it becomes impossible to digest the lightest food.

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.

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POULTRY FOOD and Cholera Preventive.

Prepared only at Vaughan's Pharmacy, West Main Street, Middletown, Delaware. It is highly recommended by those who have used it, being just as true of "chicken" as any other food. It is a "chicken" of preventive in its action, and it will prevent CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the harm being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there is more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers.

25c. a PACKAGE.

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The trade supplied at liberal discount.

Z. T. ATHERLEY,

Commission Merchant,

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Agent for SHARPLESS & CARPENTER,

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1897 THE SUN 1897

Baltimore, Md.

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Unswerving in its Allegiance to

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Right Practices.

The SUN Publishes All the News All the Time, but is not at all to be columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter.

Editorially, THE SUN is the Constant and Unchanging Champion and Defender of Popular Rights and Interests against political machines and monopolies of every character. Independent in all things, extreme in none. It is for good laws, good government and good order.

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Best Cough Syrup, "Cure Good." One bottle cures. Sold by all druggists.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

# Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudin; Secretary, Wm. Lethbrary; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank—President, G. W. W. Naudin; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank—President, Joseph Higgins; Cashier, John S. Cronch; Telier, L. Burlington Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 3, I. O. O. F. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets every Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Demon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Commandery Hesperiahs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union, Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. JULY 10, 1897

Of Interest

to Farmers

DOES IT PAY TO SPRAY POTATOES?

Could growers of potatoes think that late blight or rot would appear in their fields any given season, each would probably use the bordeaux mixture annually, for the power of these fungicides to prevent this disease has been too thoroughly demonstrated to admit of doubt. Fortunately, however, the late blight does not come every year, probably once in four or five years. Many growers seem to think that spraying every year is paying too high a price of insurance. Fungicides however, are not remedies but preventives and it does comparatively little good to apply them after the disease appears. Spraying must be done regularly.

Recent experiments conducted by the General New York Station, on Long Island (Bulletin 212, F. H. Hall) show that spraying is profitable whether the last blight prevails or not. During the season of 1895 several half acre plots were sprayed five times with bordeaux mixture, others three, and a third set were left unsprayed. Paris green was used in the first two applications, water being applied instead of bordeaux on the unsprayed plots with the green. The effect of spraying was quite noticeable. The plots sprayed three times produced 52 bu per acre more of merchantable potatoes than the other plots and that sprayed five times 92 bu more. In 1896, on a ten acre field the total expenses, counting the cost of material, and wear and tear of machinery, was 80c per acre for each spraying. The season was not well adapted to demonstrating the benefits of spraying, almost no fungous diseases appeared. Little difference was noticed between the sprayed and unsprayed plots but on weighing the tubers it was seen that there was a very marked increase of merchantable potatoes on those plots treated, amounting with one variety to 48 bu, another 16 bu, and a third 62 bu.

If, then, the potato grower desires to continue in a profitable line of treatment to prevent early as well as late blight, and insect injuries, he should spray every season with bordeaux mixture, consisting of 1 lb of copper sulphate to 8 gallons of water, and to each 50 gallons of the mixture add 1 lb of Paris green. Use a sprayer on which three nozzles can be given each row. Make the first application when the plants are 6 to 8 inches high and repeat every two weeks or often if heavy rains occur. Use special care and make applications late in the season.—American Agriculturist.

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# Our Woman's

....Column

EXERCISES AN AID TO BEAUTY AND HEALTH.

Is physical beauty worth cultivation?

Women say it is.

And men say it is worth while for women to cultivate it.

Men have lived, and there may be a few living now, for whom beauty has no charms.

However, it is not a question of taste, but of health and vigor. Some delicate, sickly or nervous women are pretty, attractive and lovable, but all healthy, vigorous, active women are handsome and command the attention of men.

Proper physical culture adds regality to the attractiveness of women; but this is a small matter as compared with added usefulness. The land is becoming burdened with men and women who are physically debilitated to such a degree that they are incapable of usefulness to the present, much less to the coming generations.

It has been conceded that school children should receive physical as well as mental culture, but it was thought that the former bore no sort of comparison to the latter. Now the better class of educators are coming to the conclusion that in point of value they are much the same.

Systematic exercise is good for grown people, but it rarely overcomes the defects that started in childhood and which might have been easily prevented by proper physical culture while at school.

You account for persons being defective in intelligence by saying they did not receive proper or sufficient mental training while they were young.

Many physical defects may be accounted for in the same way.

And now that intelligent health is generally attributed to defective physical development, the necessity for physical culture appears all the more imperative.

Nor must we expect results too soon. Children receiving such culture give more or less evidence of being benefited, but not until they have become fully developed will we be able to see the full benefits. As well expect to see the real benefits arising from school education before the individual has arrived at maturity.

It is being more and more generally conceded that a healthy body is necessary to a healthy mind.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

HOMELY AMERICAN WOMEN.

"The convex-backed and concave-chested American women, with their pretty faces," is the uncomplimentary mention of our countrywomen in a recent English article describing some of the German spars.

"The women over here are very good looking," is the verdict of a traveling guardsmen, which substantially repeats the same criticism, "but they carry themselves so badly, don't know."

That this censure is well-deserved no one who looks at a group of young Americans can deny. In England "carriage" is insisted upon, and is almost always a noticeable feature in any assemblage of well-dressed men and women.

"How did your daughter ever become so straight?" said the despairing mother of a pretty girl with a round back.

"Entirely through vanity," was the answer. "I had talked to her for years in vain, but one fortunate day she overheard some people say that she would be quite pretty if she were not so unfortunately round-shouldered, and the result, as you see, was delightful."

Gibson has unwittingly done a good work for his young countrywomen by bringing into fashion a certain type of beauty, but beauty is real and so human that it seems possible to every girl blessed with health and a fair amount of good looks.

Certainly a "Gibson girl" is an example that our young countrywomen might well follow with advantage; head thrown back, "level eyebrows facing the world," and beautiful poise of neck and shoulders. Whether she is entering a drawing-room with combed good breeding or standing on the deck of a ship with fluttering hair and skirts, or driving a pair of high stepping, or wielding club or racquet, her carriage is invariably perfect. No "concave breast" or "convex back" is possible in a young creature who carries her head like a stag and whose back is as straight as a die. And who cares if a waist is twenty-five inches if the neck and shoulders are so splendid.

NOT AT ALL ENCOURAGING.

Richard Jeffreys, the English naturalist, who wrote so charmingly of the beauty of women, finally summed up the matter by saying:

"It takes a hundred and fifty years out of doors to make a beauty—open air, hard manual labor or continuous exercise, good food, good clothing, some degree of comfort—all of these—but most especially open air, must play their part for five generations before a beautiful woman can appear."

To improve the complexion, only water that has been boiled and cooled should be used. It is soft and refreshing and should be used twice a day. Steam the face at night, wipe it dry, and dust it over with fine sulphur on a powder puff. Sleep with it on, wash it off in the morning, and rub a tiny ball of toilet coral all over the face. Rub it in for about a minute and dust baby powder over the face.

CONSUMPTION

AND ITS CURE.

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble. If they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

oldest and most respected members and a distinguished lawyer, strenuously opposed it, as taking away a right which the English-speaking people had won by hard struggle.

The new Constitution, as already mentioned, was "proclaimed," or "promulgated," by the authority of the Convention itself, and was not submitted to a popular vote. There was some discussion over this, but it had been evident from the beginning of the Conventions work, that it would be imprudent to submit a document which provided for such a sharp remedy to the decision of those who would have to take the medicine. It was a case where the difference between pure democracy and representative democracy had to be defined. Of the thirty members of the Convention, twenty-three voted to proclaim the instrument, six voted no, and one was absent. One member finally declined to affix his name with the other twenty-nine to the Constitution, on the ground that the right of jury trial had been impaired.

It remains, now, to be seen whether the new system will be honestly and vigorously enforced. If it shall be, if both parties join to strike at the practice of bribery, there is little doubt that it can be substantially destroyed. The judges are unlikely to become accomplices in the corruption. The risk of prosecution and the practical certainty of conviction will be so great that men will hesitate to bribe or be bribed. It is a great opportunity, now, for the Diamond State to wipe away its stain.

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